MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 OCTOBER 1982

Iran-Iraq War

Islamic Mediation -- The delegation sent to Tehran and Baghdad on 23 October by the Good Offices Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) made progress and the mediation mission will continue through further contacts with Iran and Iraq, a committee statement carried by SPA declared. However, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who received the ICO delegation, announced afterward in an interview with Tehran radio that the proposals brought by the delegation "contained nothing new and raised points which Iran has previously rejected." He noted that Iran rejects the demand for a cease-fire unless its conditions are met and also stated that in contrast to the delegation's proposal that an Islamic fund pay war reparations, Iran insists on receiving compensation from Iraq. Asked his opinion of the mediation efforts, Khamene'i said the visits made by such delegations are inspired by the United States and the supporters of Iraq. None of the ICO delegation's proposals corresponds with Iran's conditions, he asserted, and the Iranians accordingly told the delegation they are unacceptable. Nevertheless, Khamene'i told the delegation he will reply to the Good Offices Committee's letter later, Iran's foreign minister disclosed in a Tehran radio interview. The ICO secretary general confirmed that the Good Offices Committee has not yet received Iran's official reply, WAKH reported.

During its visit to Baghdad the ICO delegation handed Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, INA reported. Ibrahim told the delegation that Iraq approves "in principle" the peace proposals contained in the message and called on the Good Offices Committee to state its "clear and frank opinion" regarding all the problems that have hindered it so that the Islamic world will know the role of the parties concerned in this issue.

Military Situation -- Exchanges of fire continued throughout the weekend, according to military communiques issued by both sides. Iraqi communiques carried by Baghdad radio and INA asserted that the Iranians lost 134 men killed or wounded in an abortive offensive in the central sector on 22 October and that Iraqi planes struck at targets in the southern sector the previous day. Meanwhile, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in remarks reported by IRNA that as a result of Iran's recent offensive, the Iraqis sustained 4,000 men killed, wounded, captured or deserted and also lost 79 tanks and personnel carriers.

Iran

IRNA claimed that a strategic village and 14 other villages in Sanandaj, Kordestan Province, were purged of rebels and that several villages and heights which were important rallying points for the rebels were completely recaptured during two successful police operations on 23 October. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio denied that revolution guards have been able to capture the areas controlled by armed Kurdish fighters. The radio reported that 360 guards were annihilated, and that the guards' attacks along the Sar Dasht-Piranshahr road have been defeated.

Lebanon

Withdrawal of Foreign Forces -- Beirut radio cited reports that the first stage of withdrawals may occur before 22 November, allowing the Lebanese Army and the multinational force to deploy in an area extending from the Ad-Damur district south of Beirut through the Ash-Shuf and Al-Matn mountains to the environs of Juniyah in the north. The Israelis will move south of the Ad-Damur river while the Syrians and Palestinians will withdraw eastward from Al-Matn to the Al-Biqa' Valley, the radio said. In a related development, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio cited reports that U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper, who arrived in Lebanon on 24 October, has brought with him a plan for mutual withdrawals. However, the Israeli Foreign Ministry

spokesman reaffirmed that Israel does not make any deals with the PLO and reiterated that before any Israeli withdrawal takes place, the PLO men and other "terrorists" must leave all of Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. The spokesman was responding to the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR's report that the Israelis will pull back 15 km from the Beirut-Damascus highway in exchange for a complete PLO withdrawal from Lebanon, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Jerusalem political sources cited by Israel's HA'ARETZ contended that the negotiations over the evacuation of foreign forces will be long and exhausting, lasting months, not weeks.

In another development, Beirut radio reported that in a message delivered to President Amin al-Jumayyil during his stay in Rome, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared the Palestinian Resistance is at the disposal of the Lebanese authorities and affirmed that the PLO will not impede the withdrawal process. An Arab source cited by the London magazine AL-MAJALLAH disclosed that Jordan has agreed "in principle" to receive a large number of Palestinian fighters currently deployed in northern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' area. Meanwhile, the UAE paper AL-KHALIJ said that PLO forces in Tunisia will be transferred to Jordan and that King Husayn has agreed to allow 5,000 PLO soldiers to be stationed there, according to AFP.

Al-Jumayyil Remarks, Activities -- President al-Jumayyil told the Rome daily IL MESSAGERO that the multinational force should be strengthened and that since the Lebanese Army is at present insufficient to maintain order, the government should introduce a military draft, ANSA reported. Before leaving Rome, Al-Jumayyil met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who told him that Egypt is prepared to participate in any effort aimed at securing peace in Lebanon, MENA reported. Al-Jumayyil gave 'Ali an important message for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, MENA noted. President al-Jumayyil subsequently told the Lebanese Cabinet that he intends to visit certain Arab countries which are concerned with the Lebanese problem, Beirut radio said.

Phalangist Policy -- The Phalangist Lebanese Forces "cannot change the nature of their struggle until the legal authority regains all its sovereignty and imposes its authority over all the homeland's territory and all the foreigners get out," Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram declared in a speech, excerpts of which were broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. Speaking in the Phalangist Security Council compound at a memorial service marking the 40th day after Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination, Afram pledged to firmly abide by the late president-elect's principles and also vowed that the Lebanese Forces will continue their struggle to liberate all of Lebanon, the radio reported.

Security, Military Situation -- Violent clashes erupted in southern Lebanon between Maj Sa'd Haddad's "Free Lebanon" militias and Norwegian UNIFIL troops, the Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported on 24 October. Firing broke out when Haddad's men established a roadblock in a UNIFIL-controlled township near Marj 'Uyun, the radio said, and the Norwegians declared a state of maximum emergency.

In the Ash-Shuf mountain villages, the Lebanese Army expanded its deployment over the weekend while the Israelis vacated some of their positions, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of noticeable progress in the security situation in the area on 23 October. Earlier, an Israeli soldier was injured in an ambush south of Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio.

Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' and the north have been put on maximum alert, a Palestinian official announced on 23 October in a statement reported by QNA.

PLO

PNC Meeting -- SPA, citing the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, reported on 23 October that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will chair a meeting of the leaders of all Palestinian groups in Tunis "in the next few days." A Palestinian source in Tunis told the paper that the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting will be held in Tunis in the first week of November. The source stated that the meeting will formulate a draft plan to submit to

the PNC on future Palestinian strategy and, after reviewing 'Arafat's talks with Jordan's King Husayn, will consider the possibility of gathering all Palestinian fighters in one Arab country. Earlier, PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum told the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that circumstances are still "inappropriate" for establishing a Palestinian government-in-exile, MENA reported.

Military Council Meeting -- San'a' Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO leader 'Arafat chaired a meeting of the Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution forces in Tunis on 23 October. The meeting, which was attended by military representatives from all Palestinian factions and the Palestine Liberation Army, discussed the military situation in the Al-Biqa' region and the reorganization of the Palestinian fighters, who are currently in a number of Arab states.

PLO Radio -- 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO's Baghdad office, told the Amman daily AD-DUSTUR that the PLO central radio station will begin experimental transmissions from Baghdad from 1700 to 1800 GMT on 1 November. Al-Ahmad explained that the station will initially be beamed to the surrounding Arab region, but AD-DUSTUR reported that the PLO plans to build relay stations to enable broadcasts to reach North Africa as well as some European countries.

Egypt

Tabah Negotiations -- MENA reported that the Foreign Ministry committee entrusted with examining the differences between Egypt and Israel on the disputed Tabah region in southwest Sinai has prepared the studies and strategy through which Egypt will handle the Tabah issue in the future. The draft will be presented to Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali for approval. According to Cairo radio, 'Ali has sent messages to both U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on resuming the talks at the technical level in order to demarcate the borders at Tabah.

Sudan Integration Charter -- In a ceremony held in Al-'Arish on 23 October and attended by high-ranking officials from both Egypt and Sudan, President Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri signed the statutes for the three integration institutions: the Supreme Council, the Nile Valley Parliament and the Integration Fund, MENA reported. Mubarak and Numayri will chair the Supreme Council.

Libya

Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Tripoli on 23 October on a working visit to both the PRC and DPRK in response to official invitations from their leaders, JANA reported. AFP noted that the visit was prepared in "great secrecy" and coincides with China's expanding relations in the Middle East. The Libyan delegation stopped in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Irkutsk, Siberia, en route to the PRC.

Gulf Affairs

Oman-PDRY Conciliation Talks -- The conciliation talks between Oman and the PDRY which began on 23 October in Kuwait are being held in a "frank, optimistic atmosphere," according to QNA. The talks are being held at the urging of the GCC and under the sponsorship of Kuwait and the UAE with the aim of "discussing outstanding differences" and normalizing relations.

Oil Affairs -- Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as'Sabah told the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' that Kuwait has no plans to increase its oil production, KUNA reported. He said future activities will focus on exploration, development and refining. The minister affirmed that Kuwait will attend the next OPEC meeting in order to stay informed and that it is prepared to accept short-term sacrifices. In a related development, the Abu Dhabi offshore oil company ADMA has decided to reduce oil production by 50 percent to 250,000 barrels per day, according to WAKH.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 206 25 October 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Speaks at Herat City Hall 21 October C 1
Mujahidin Attack Soviet Embassy in Kabul [SPA] C 4

PAKISTAN

Haq Concludes PRC Visit, Leaves for Pyongyang F 1
PPP Leader Tells Lawyers of 'Army Interference' F 1
[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 24 Oct]
Afghan Justice Ministry Officials Flee F 1

IRAN

Musavi on Reported Arms Purchases From Israel I 1
Khamene'i, Velayati Write Castro, Suggest UN Fund I 2
Islamic Peace Mission Holds Talks in Tehran I 3
Report on Arrival I 3
Talks Begin I 4
Meeting With Khamene'i I 4
Khamene'i: Nothing New I 4
Velayati Comments I 6
Further Details I 7
Mission Departs for Jidda I 8
Response Expected in 2-3 Days [WAKH] I 9
Rafsanjani Speaks on Domestic, Economic Issues I 9
Sermon on War I 12
Rafsanjani on Successes Against Rebels, Iraqis I 13
Guards Report Penetration Operation on Sumar Axis I 14
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 1,087-1,089 I 15
1,087: 22 Oct Report I 15
1,088: 23 Oct Report I 15
1,089: 24 Oct Report I 16
Successes Against 'Mercenaries' in West Noted I 16

KARMAL SPEAKS AT HERAT CITY HALL 21 OCTOBER

LD2+0608 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 22 Oct 82

[President Babrak Karmal speech on 21 October at Herat City Hall -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Representatives and esteemed and patriotic residents of honorable Herat City and Province; militant and revolutionary comrades; esteemed representatives of social organizations: I am honored to have the opportunity to meet you and convey to you the greetings of the party Central Committtee, the Revolutionary Council and the government.

Friends and comrades, the country's leadership, members of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council and DRA ministers recently made several visits to provinces, cities and districts to meet the people.

Now I am here in Herat, which is a famous city with great historical and cultural traditions, a city with a prosperous and secure future. Throughout the centuries Herat has seen many wars, disasters and human sufferings. Unfortunately, in the years after the April Revolution, the people of Herat also have suffered difficulties and hardships. Regarding this, I want to point out that all of us together and with common efforts should try to make sure that those hardships are not repeated.

I want to say clearly and with responsibility that the party and government will make all possible efforts to improve the life of each Afghan citizen. If we have not yet achieved this objective in Herat or elsewhere in the country it is the fault [words indistinct] with the enemies of the revolution, our people and our country, Afghanistan. Those who stand against our popular policies are those who used to suppress the people and who lived on the severe and inhumane exploitation of the toilers of Afghanistan.

Imperialism, hegemonism and regional reaction with the help of antihuman elements have waged an undeclared war against the people and the revolutionary government of Afghanistan.

The response of imperialism and its servants to the striving of our people for changes and improvement in their lives (?consisted) of [words indistinct], destruction of homes, schools and hospitals and other barbaric and dirty actions. The enemies of our toiling people have used and are using, in addition to force, deceit and false propaganda to mislead our people. However, despite the demonic attacks of imperialism, hegemonism and their servants, our popular government continuously is consolidating and the proud army of Afghanistan is inflicting crushing blows to those who still are trying to disrupt the peace and lives of the people of Afghanistan.

The April Revolution relies on the will of the Afghan people and the help and support of our long-standing friend and great neighbor the Soviet Union, the solidarity and cooperation of all progressive countries and (?peace) forces. All this means our revolution is invincible.

(?Whatever) enemies try to hinder our development, we resolutely know that their days have ended.

Certainly, the struggle continues. We will intensify our blows against the armed counter-revolutionary bands hired by imperialism. However, now the requirements of development of the national industrial economy and production forces, increase of agriculture and industrial products and goods needed by the people are also in front of us. This is the foundation without which the improvement of the people's lives and the successful implementation of the duties of the national and democratic revolution is impossible. I should clearly say that the selfless and generous assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union plays an important and significant role in eliminating our present economic difficulties.

The Soviet Union helps us to improve our economic situation, to build necessary enterprises and to create the important sections of the national economy such as transportation, light industries, energy, irrigation, foodstuffs and other [word indistinct] which is of great importance for the prosperity of the Afghan people. In the past year, the [word indistinct] increase achieved in the gross national product was approximately (?30) percent. Gross agricultural production compared to last year achieved specific development. At the same time, due to the criminal actions of counterrevolution, the work of some industrial enterprises, power lines and transportation links were stopped or disrupted. The work of building new enterprises is progressing slowly.

The enemy's objective is clear. Those who have not succeeded with the force of weapons are now trying to disrupt the country's economy, production, transportation and trade in order to starve the people and instigate them against the revolutionary government. We are dutybound to make a firm decision and to have the necessary organization and consistency for the realization of our economic policy against the enemy's conspiracies.

We should not be indifferent to and inactive against temporary economic difficulties. To eliminate these difficulties with [word indistinct] of the people and struggle against them is the first duty of party committees, each member of the party and each administrative employee. This is the hope of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government. I wanted to draw your attention to some problems in Herat's economic situation, which is one of the most important economic regions of Afghanistan.

The industries of Herat City and Province consist of cotton ginning and pressing, transportation, carpet weaving and food processing. Generally speaking, work is not going too badly. However, the situation is not like this in all Herat's industries. Construction work on the economically important projects such as Salma Dam, the textile mill and the Herst cement factory has not been completed; coal in Sabzak mine is not being produced and the Herat slaughter house isn't working.

Of course, there are different reasons for this. Let us ask the question like this: Will the party leadership, the governor of the province and organs of state power be able to secure completion of the work on these projects? We will judge the political maturity, organizational ability and practical characteristics of the leadership personnel, on the basis of how they implement the [words indistinct] work of the party Central Committee and government.

The reasons for the present situation should be studied in relation to every project; the specific work plan should be [words indistinct].

I am confident the party organizations of the province and Herat City will support such a solution and will accomplish their duties.

It is necessary to say a few words about the realization of reform. Your province possesses all necessary requirements for the successful improvement of agriculture. However, the tasks relevant to the progress of the land and water reform are still progressing very slowly. The realization of the measures, embodied in the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee and Council of Ministers for the continuation of the land and water reforms, must be accelerated.

The party and government believe every Afghan citizen should take part in the improvement of life in the country. If there is disorder in the factory or if production is not properly organized, the primary party organization and workers should not remain silent. The peasants should not allow the enemies to take over their production. The power organs, governors and party committees have no right to remain indifferent and inactive when people come to them and ask for assistance.

I am stating explicitly that the party and government are serving the people. The party and government must and should be in the service of the people with all honesty and devotion. [applause] We must help the noble human beings of our homeland to realize that the true owner of the country is the people [applause] -- the genuine owner of the country and the homeland -- and that all of the country's resources no longer belong to the upper classes, the ruling oppressive and exploiting classes. [applause] It is necessary that every toiler realize his responsibility to [words indistinct] that occurs and give every assistance to his national government. The committees and party organizations are obliged to guide all these tasks.

It is necessary that they should attract the toilers toward restoring security. At present, the number of factories, mills and villages that have resistance groups is not small. If the enemy wants to disrupt the peaceful work conditions in this [words indistinct] they will face a decisive and crushing blow by the inhabitants and toilers.

In a word, when all the people of Afghanistan rise against the rebels, robbers, bandits and murderers exported from abroad, we will wipe them out. No foreign power will be able to help them. [applause]

Dear compatriots, Herat is situated at the crossroad of two communications lines, each of them leads to the border of one of the two neighboring countries. Herat is on the border of the USSR and Iran. Turkmenistan has a common border with Herat. The people of Turkmenistan, who have reached a high level of progress -- as have other people of the USSR -- are giving internationalist and fraternal assistance to the people of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] and we are confident that this cooperation between our countries will develop.

We would like to have such a border with our other neighbor, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Unfortunately, we do not have the type of relations with Iran that should exist between two neighbors. Of course, the existence of such a situation is not our fault. You, the noble and patriotic Herat people, know very well that it is very bad when a neighbor neither extends friendship nor cooperation, but exhibits hostility. I think this situation cannot continue because it is not in accordance with the interests of the people of Iran.

We believe the antifuedal and anti-imperialist stand of Iran's revolution is in harmony with the interests of our revolution. Indeed, there are differences between us that are natural. There are many differences among many neighboring countries but they should not prevent them from behaving as two good neighbors. We believe there must be normal economic cooperation, contacts and creative political talks about mutual issues and the topical issues of the world and region. Such cooperation, contacts and talks do not yet exist between us and Iran, although we have common mutual interests. Morever, our views are identical on a large number of issues of world politics.

We have repeatedly announced our preparedness to reestablish good relations with Iran; we are prepared to state it once again.

During the past 2 years, we have presented specific proposals for the political solution of issues involving Afghanistan. The diplomatic channel that has been followed from that time until now has been complicated and difficult, but the [words indistinct] life has proven the righteousness of our principled stand.

It is clear that talks between the DRA and Pakistan, through the special envoy of the UN secretary general, have begun. Although our proposals demand broader and deeper steps for the solution of the issues, we regard the start of talks with Pakistan as a step in the right direction.

Unfortunately, the Iranian leadership has been left out of such contacts with us and the discussion of the issues relevant to the political solution. It must be understood that the DRA is not a ghost but a political and physical reality. It is a reality that should be recognized. [applause]

Regardless of what formal recognition we receive, we exist, we will progress, we will struggle, we will succeed and we will contract a new life in our beloved Afghanistan. [applause]

This is the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan. We do not allow any power in the world to interfere in our internal affairs, to interfere in our political and social system, or to shamelessly give instructions. [applause]

In our historic Herat, I am expressing the desire that relations between ourselves and Iran are placed again on the path of friendship and goodneighborliness. I will affirm that Afghanistan with sincerity and honesty will meet Iran halfway. [applause]

Friends and comrades, I also would like to speak about the growth of the PDPA as a leading and guiding force of our society, the pioneer of the working class and all toilers of the country. Our party is now undergoing a period of speedy growth [words indistinct] comprising the best and most aware workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals, students and representatives of all nationalities and tribes. These can joint the PDPA, who with their reason, conscience, heart and knowledge accept the noble aspiration of the party and are prepared to realize with their work and struggle party aspirations and plans. This stems from the increasing credit of the party among the people and its further strong link with the masses.

The consolidation of the party and the enhancing of its unity and solidarity -- even though it is complicated and multidimensional -- is occurring. The issue now is consolidating discipline and order and increasing the responsibility of each party member.

We have undertaken the historic responsibility of the destiny of our beloved Afghanistan, the destiny of the April Revolution and the destiny of our toiling and noble people. Our strength guarantees today's victories; tomorrow's success depends on iron discipline, correct organization and unity of action.

With confidence and optimism, we look toward the bright future. We will forge ahead and will have no fear for the decisive and speedy victory of our just task.

Long live the April Revolution; long live the PDPA; victory is ours, victory for the brave people of our beloved Afghanistan. [applause]

MUJAHIDIN ATTACK SOVIET EMBASSY IN KABUL

LD221240 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Peshawar, 22 Oct (SPA) -- The Afghan mujahidin launched a rocket attack on the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, resulting in the destruction of the building's east wing. The Islamic mujahidin news agency said the mujahidin last Monday moved toward the heavily guarded Soviet Embassy headquarters in the center of the capital and attacked it with rockets and Kalashnikov guns. The agency added that Soviet helicopters rushed to the scene and flew over the embassy while the ujahidin were exchanging fire with embassy security forces. However, the helicopters did not drop bombs or attack the area as the building is in a heavily-populated region.

HAQ CONCLUDES PRC VISIT, LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG

BK230640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Shanghai for Pyongyang on a 4-day visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il-song. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian saw the president off at the airport. The president conveyed cordial and sincere wishes to the Chinese leaders.

PPP LEADER TELLS KAWYERS OF 'ARMY INTERFERENCE'

GF250606 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 24

[Correspondent's report]

[Excerpt] Karachi -- Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a front rank leader of the defunct Pakistan People's Party [PPP] and former chief minister of Sind said here yesterday that democracy in Pakistan had been suffering from army interference since the early fifties.

He was addressing members of the Karachi Bar Association which defied the new law debarring the bars from indulging in politics and an order served on its president a couple of days ago to this effect.

Mr Jatoi said the army was indirectly responsible for interference in politics in early fifties when governor's rule was imposed in former East Pakistan to remove an elected government, and cited other events until the first martial law in 1958 led by late General Ayub Khan.

He said political parties were unanimous on the restoration of democracy through elections under the 1973 Constitution.

"People's participation in the affairs of the state at this particular juncture was in the supreme national interest," he stressed and added that "we will strive for keeping democracy alive in the country and for enabling the people to exercise their right of vote."

Answering a question, he said he was asked by the present government to become the prime minister on September 22, 1980 when he was holidaying in Spain. He said he was told that the country needed his services. However his discussions with the government did not make any headway on the question of a firm date for the holding of elections, Mr Jatoi said.

Replying to another question Mr Jatoi said that the PPP would keep out of elections if that was the condition for holding polls in the country.

He also expressed concern at the law and order situation.

AFGHAN JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIALS FLEE

BK241610 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Top Afghan jurists in the Justice Ministry have fled the country and crossed into Pakistan. These jurists include Professor (Abdus Salam Azimi), director general of the Institute of Judicial Research; his deputy, Professor (Musa Azahiri); and (Ghulam Mohammad Sikander), administrative director of the Justice Ministry.

In an interview, they said they were forced to leave their posts and to flee Afghanistan by the contempt for law shown by the Karmal administration and by Soviet officials' increasing interference in the country's judicial affairs. They said innocent people have been hung and jailed without reason in Afghanistan.

MUSAVI ON REPORTED ARMS PURCHASES FROM ISRAEL

LD221310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi gave an exclusive interview to a Central News Unit correspondent and answered his questions on various issues.

In answer to a question about the empty claim by the Israeli ambassador in the United States about the sale of weapons by the Zionist regime to Iran, and the aim behind spreading this rumor again, Mr Musavi said:

After the revolutionary position adopted by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the government, when they announced that if America refuses to pay the sum it should pay to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to pay this sum, naturally we should expect such propaganda by Zionist and imperialist organizations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In my view, he said, our revolutionary position has drive U.S. Government officials and their dependent mass media insane and they have started making contradictory statements. On one hand, they say Iran has not paid its share to the IAEA, and on the other hand they broadcast another report about the sale of weapons by Israel to Iran, quoting the ambassador of the Zionist regime in the United States.

The point, which is most interesting and demonstrates the blindness of arrogant powers, is that they have revealed their own true nature in these reports. For example, the West German news agency includes in its report the following sentence: Of course, Israel has never lost sight of Iran's main goal and the Jews know full well that the Iranian regime has inscribed the liberation of Jerusalem upon its flag. With these words they demonstrate their profound hostility toward the Islamic Republic. In fact, in these words they show how well they know the danger which our order poses for the downfall of the usurping regime in Jerusalem. In this report it is important and necessary to pay attention to two points: The first point is that they refer to the Jews, rather than referring to Zionism, because they wish to pretend that Israel is being supported by the ideology of the Jewish faith. The plundering Zionists, who are the agents of America, are trying on the other hand to mobilize world public opinion against Iran in this way. Naturally, from a logical and rational point of view, all people are against racist motives; while our order has always proclaimed its opposition to Zionism and has referred to Israel as a cancerous cell, as the leader of the revolution has said.

The prime minister said: In any case, I think this announcement by Israel will forever put an end to the rumors they have spread and from which they had great expectations, because in a foolish way they have revealed Israel's role in fabricating this propaganda. The interesting point is that another report by Associated Press says that the Israel ambassador's remarks were the first to link the weapons deal with the joint attempt by the United States and Israel to topple Ayatollah Khomeyni. Israeli Ambassador Arens also said the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran is determined to destroy Israel and to retrieve Jerusalem for the Islamic world. In view of these facts, I think our mass media should clarify this issue for the people. Also, our embassies should study and evaluate this point as a document which the enemy has put into our hands. In their contacts with various countries and embassies they should use this as a means to demonstrate the revolutionary policies of the Islamic Republic for the downfall of the Zionist regime.

Concerning recent remarks by Saddam on this issue, the prime minister said: All these are threads which are linked together. Arens' remarks could demonstrate their complete support for Saddam.

Here we clearly see that although they were clearly using tactics to accuse the Islamic Republic of Iran of having purchased weapons from Israel, and in this way to damage our country in the public opinion of the oppressed people of the world, yet with the remarks of this official Israeli source, all their great efforts and the labor which they had undertaken over the past year and a half over their plans have all been wasted.

Concerning the Iraqi assertion that they will admit 1,000 Iranian families on pilgrimage to the holy sites during the month of Muharram [18 October-17 November], provided they aged over 60 or under 14, the prime minister said: Saddam's regime is at the moment under great political pressures and strains from within. In order to confuse Iraqi public opinion and to portray Iran as a warmonger, the Iraqi regime tries to make use of such weapons. However, these tricks are no longer effective. He added: The Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly announced that it is prepared to admit all the families of the Iraqi POW's. However, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has avoided this issue because clearly it has felt that this could lead to a deep (?rift) inside Iraq and that it could seriously threaten Saddam's Ba'thist regime.

The prime minister added: To raise the issue of admitting 1,000 families during the month of Muharram when the Muslim people of Iraq feel sympathetic toward and are in favor of the order of the Islamic Republic is an attempt to portray Saddam's regime in the eyes of the Iraqi nation as a believing regime which is interested in religious issues and ceremonies. However, this is a weak attempt and the Iraqi nation is fully aware of the motives behind this move.

Concerning the situation at Khark Island and the loading of tankers there, the prime minister said: At the moment, we have the best possible position in exports. I hereby announce that all Iraqi efforts have failed to achieve anything in this field; certainly, they will not be able to do anything in the future. He added: We have always stated that, rather than being dependent upon the export of oil, our country is dependent upon faith and belief. In conclusion, he said: It is not the flow of oil which brings a country to victory; it is the faith of a wakeful nation that enables it to withstand all the conspiracies of arrogant powers throughout the world, not to bend its neck and to overcome all problems.

KHAMENE'I, VELAYATI WRITE CASTRO, SUGGEST UN FUND

LD221930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, a meeting was held this afternoon between the Cuban ambassador and Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam, the political under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country. A message from Mr Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to Mr Fidel Castro, the president of the Council of State of Cuba and president of the Nonaligned Movement, was submitted to the Cuban ambassador. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

His Excellency Fidel Castro, the president of the Council of State of Cuba and president of the Nonaligned Movement:

As you are aware, efforts are being made by international organizations to expel the usurping, aggressive and racist State of Israel, which lacks the conditions required for membership of the great family of nations. Such expulsion must be approved by a decisive majority of Islamic and many nonaligned countries.

The colonialist United States of America, which has always been Israel's accomplice, aide and instigator in its inhumane acts of aggression, having knowledge of this move for Israel's expulsion, has threatened that should such efforts reach fruition it would leave these organizations and terminate its grants to their budgets.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning the United States for treating international organizations in such an insulting and contemptuous manner, strongly believes that, without expecting the big powers to help or support them, nations must unite and rid international organizations of the domination of the superpowers and must undertake and pay for these organizations' expenditures by as much as these organizations deserve and is necessary. Therefore, it is suggested that a special fund be set up under the supervision of Your Excellency, as president of the Nonaligned Movement, and that the member states, in accordance with their ability and resources, allocate some amount to that fund annually to be put at the disposal of these organizations as compensation for the termination of U.S. grants. As a result, international organizations would be rid of America's overlordship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby wishes to announce that as soon as America terminates its grants to the UN budget, Iran will place part of the funds needed for that organization's expenditures at the disposal of that organization through the aforementioned fund.

With best greetings,

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

A letter from Mr Velayati, our country's foreign affairs minister, addressed to the Cuban foreign affairs minister, was also submitted to the Cuban ambassador. Part of this letter states:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the lofty Islamic teachings in which struggle against oppressors and the arrogant has been considered a compulsory task, has always considered American imperialism as enemy No 1 of the world's oppressed, particularly the world's Muslims. While condemning the insulting U.S. treatment of this international organization, Iran believes that the world's Muslim and nonaligned must themselves undertake the expenditures of this international organization and the institutions attached to it without expecting any help from the big powers. Therefore, Iran suggests that a special fund be set up under the supervision of His Excellency Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State of Cuba, and president of the Nonaligned Movement, and that the movement's member states, in accordance with their ability, each allocate an amount to this fund so that the likely termination of American financial aid to international organizations cannot delay their activities and so that these organizations will rid themselves of American imperialism's overlordship.

ISLAMIC PEACE MISSION HOLDS TALKS IN TEHRAN

Report on Arrival

LD231036 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct 23 (IRNA) -- An Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) peace mission headed by Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse arrived here this morning and was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The mission, comprising the Guinean foreign minister, Abdoulaye Toure; ICO Deputy Secretary-General Ershad az-Zaman, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Central Committee member Mahmud Labadi, and the Guinean, Bangladeshi, Turkish, Pakistani and Malaysian envoys stationed in Saudi Arabia, aims at studying the Iraqi imposed war on Iran.

This is the ninth peace mission coming to Tehran on behalf of the ICO to study the Iraqi imposed war on Iran. The last ICO mission which came here was on June 6th, headed by Abdoulaye Toure, the Guinean foreign minister.

Talks Begin

LD231040 Tehran IRNA in English 0923 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct 23 (IRNA) -- The Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) peace mission, which arrived here this morning, started its first round of talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati immediately after their arrival.

The mission will also meet with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene', and will deliver a message of the Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, to him.

So far, it has not been announced whether the mission is carrying new suggestions or not.

Meeting With Khamene'i

LD231056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] According to IRNA, members of the mission investigation Iraq's imposed war on Iran, who arrived in Tehran this morning from the Islamic Conference Organization, met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i this morning. Foreign Minister Velayati also attended the meeting. During the meeting the Senegalese foreign minister, who heads this mission, handed the president of the republic a message from Mr Amhed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea.

After the mission's arrival in Tehran they met with Mr Velayati at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

Khamene'i: Nothing New

LD241536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, today, in an exclusive interview with our correspondent, explained the Islamic Republic of Iran's views on the recent visit of the Islamic conference delegation to Tehran and on the imposed war. We broadcast the whole interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, could you tell us about the goal of the visit ma[illegible] by the Islamic conference delegation to our country aimed at ending the war, and about [illegible] result?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the gentlemen who came to Tehran yesterday were not the original members of the peace mission. They were some ministers from the peace mission member states, from Senegal, Guinea, Pakistan and some other countries.

They brought a letter from Mr Sekou Toure, in which it was stressed that we read a note attached to the letter and announce our views. The attached note, which was explained by the delegation's spokesman, contained suggestions for ending hostilities between Iran and Iraq. The gentlemen's objective was to see whether we agreed, in principle, with the contents of the note and that if there were differences they would come and resolve the differences by relying on the principle agreement.

When I read the note, and when it was explained, I realized that unfortunately there was nothing new in it; all the subjects raised, which consisted of eight articles, had related to us before and had been rejected because they completely contradicted the principles of the Islamic Republic and the principles declared by the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the war. I told them they were not new points. In spite of the fact that Mr Sekou Toure had written that they were offering a plan newer than the previous ones, there was nothing new in it. For example, the first article stated: Immediately after the acceptance of the article, a cease-fire must be declared. Since the beginning of the war we have said that we will accept a cease-fire only when our conditions have been accepted and the conditions set by us have been met. Otherwise,we will not accept a cease-fire.

Many times we have delcared to these gentlemen, in the course of meetings, that we cannot think of a cease-fire without materialization of our conditions. The Palestinian issue, the battles between the Arabs and the enemy-usupring Jerusalem is an example for us. We know that an enemy makes an attack and after he has completed his aggression he talks about a cease-fire; a cease-fire is enforced in the hope that the enemy may leave the territory, pay for damage and so on and so forth, after a cease-fire has been declared and the invading and aggressive enemy has made sure it is secure, it would be us who would chase after this international organization or that peace mission seeking the fulfillment of our conditions. We said: No, we shall not do that; now that the enemy is afraid of the fire of our war, now that the enemy has been brought to his knees by the crushing blows of our forces, we shall not give the enemy a rest so that the matter would be over in his favor, so that we chase down international circles and world characters to come and meet our conditions to make the enemy pay for what he owes us and meet our demands. We will continue the war as long as our demands and conditions are not met.

One of the things they said was that a fund should be set up for Islamic countries to contribute to war reparations. We have said many times -- this is not the first time -- they have raised this issue many times. We have said: We want reparation from the one who has inflicted the damage. We have suffered thousands of millions [as heard] in losses, apart from the losses which can never be compensated for by money, like the lost (?palm trees) and the beloved clean martyrs. We want compensation for the material losses from the one who has inflicted them. We are never willing to ask for help from funds. It is up to him; it is not our concern where he will find this money, but we must get reparation from him for the losses inflicted.

Another thing they said was: A committee must be set up to assess who the aggressor is. In reply, we said: How can an open eye, which cannot see the aggressor, or after 2 years cannot feel the presence of alien forces on our soil, judge this matter? Open your eyes, go and see, look around and ask what has happened. It is clear to us, and to you for that matter, that Iraq is the aggressor. Many times, Mr Sekou Toure and some other gentlemen in this peace mission have told us that they knew the aggressor, that Iraq is the aggressor they have told us this explicitly. Knowing that Iraq is the aggressor, why do you want to set up a committee to find the aggressor?

The note contained seven or eight articles like this, none of which corresponded with the principles of the Islamic Republic and the original conditions set by us. We said: No, these are not acceptable to us. We have a logical argument which is understandable by people throughout the world and can be felt by nations. Although governments pretend not to understand, they do know and understand: An aggressor, an expansionist regime, provoked by some of the region's governments and influenced by the American superpower, in order to put out the flame of our revolution, entered our country 2 years ago, captured our territory and inflicted damage, some of which can be compensated for and some of which cannot.

Now that after 2 years we have managed to liberate a large part of our territory from his aggressive army and to force a large number of his forces out of the battlefield -- by killing, capturing or wounding them -- we say this war will end and its termination will be declared if first they leave the rest of our territory; about 150 square km of land are still in the hands of the Iraqi forces and under their control, in addition to our city of Naftshahr. Second, they must pay for the damages, that can be compensated for. Third, for this aggression and for the damage that cannot be compensated for, the aggressor, which is the Iraqi regime, particularly Saddam himself, will be punished. We shall determine the type of punishment and the way the reparation should be made. These conditions must be met, everybody understands this. If we give up these conditions the people of the world will not praise us for having neglected our nation's rights, and I do not think our nation wants us to forget its rights and demands. We told them this, there was some talk and then they left.

[Question] As the president of our country as well as chairman of the Defense Council, what are your views concerning visits made by such delegations for the purpose of ending the war?

[Answer] I believe there is an American influence. The feeling is that the Islamic Republic and its Muslim combatants -- enjoying the Divine's might -- are near the war's final stages. The final phases of the war will create a situation in which the Iraqi regime will lack the power to exist. As everyone is aware, in the south, we are not far from Basra. On our northern borders, too, we are not very far from Baghdad and our forces and their bunkers are a cause of concern to all the supporters of the Iraqi regime.

Those supporting Iraq, either financially or morally, cannot tolerate such a situation. Therefore, they are trying to somehow end the war. The visits made by mediation delegations are part of the efforts put up by the supporters of the Iraqi regime.

Of course, I should tell the Iranian nation that we are truly grateful to some members of the delegations for their sincerity and efforts. Their efforts are sincere; they consider continuation of the war to be a waste, and they hope for its end. Yet the visits made by these missions are more under U.S. regional influence than these gentlemen's sincerity and good will. Despite this, we respond quite frankly. We have always asserted our views.

Of course, U.S. efforts in the region do not limit themselves to this issue. U.S. efforts and political influences worldwide are at work against the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the United Nations, in the Persian Gulf and other places developments are taking place through U.S. influence and support rendered by certain governments.

Despite such a background we will never change course. The day this revolution succeeded, many big powers were against it as they are today; yet, we triumphed and they failed. Since the start of this revolution many political and propaganda conspiracies have been launched against us, but none succeeded in inflicting damage upon the course of our revolution.

Of course, some problems were created for our people, such as this war, or economic sanctions, but what at the end of the day will triumph is the will of a nation determined to live free and independent in accordance to God's rule, and to accept no one's domination. For example, at the United Nations we see that some governments associated with or influenced by the United States have rushed to aid Saddam, have initiated resolutions, have delivered speeches here and there, have used their propaganda machinery, which consists of the mercenary Zionist news agencies, to spread rumors. These efforts still continue as they have from the start of the revolution. It is not news to us.

We are sure that both at war as well as on the political scene the final victor will be the Islamic Republic and the Islamic revolution's caravan. [end recording]

Velayati Comments

LD231903 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the delegation from the Islamic Conference Organization which arrived in Tehran this morning, led by the Senegalese foreign minister, met with President Khamene'i. The meeting began with Senegal's foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, delivering a message to our country's president from the chairman of the Islamic peace committee, Guinean President Sekou Toure. Then proposals of the Islamic Conference Organization were raised and discussed.

During the meeting, President Khamene'i stressed the principles adhered to by the Islamic Republic -- namely, the return of the aggressive Iraqi forces to the prewar areas, reparations to Iran for damages caused by the war and punishment of the aggressor. The president said: Not only as far as we are concerned, but as far as a great number of the members of the Islamic Conference Organization is concerned as well, the identity of the aggressor is quite clear -- that is, Iraq. This aggressor has been on our territory for the past 2 years and certain parts of our soil are still under its control. However, I bring you good news, that like the rest of the occupied regions, these areas will be recovered from the aggressor as well.

The president added: Encouraged by big powers and influential countries of the region, the fact is that a country launched an attack against its neighbor in order to extinguish the flames of its revolution, shedding the blood of thousands of people and causing billions-worth of damage. It has pleased the superpowers in committing such acts. This means that it has given pleasure to the very powers against which the flames of this revolution were set ablaze in order to rub their noses in the dust.

Another great tragedy brought about at the same time was to put two mighty military powers at loggerheads, thus sinking the great Palestinian issue into oblivion. This means that it has in practice collaborated in creating the shameful and tragic events in Lebanon and Palestine.

Stating that we would never abandon our legitimate rights, the president added: Today we are told to abandon our nation's rights, which are at the same time the rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well being in the interest of the provoked aggressor. I state quite categorically that this is not a personal right for me to ignore; these are national rights.

In the course of the visit, the members of the delegation observed their noon prayer, led by Khamene'i. Immediately after the talks, the delegation left Tehran for Jidda. The delegation was seen off at Mehrabad Airport by Foreign Minister Velayati and political and international affiars under secretaries at the Foreign Ministry.

In an interview given to our correspondent, Velayati commented on the visit as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The delegation, headed by the Senegalese foreign minister and including the (?Tunisian) foreign minsiter and all the members [words indistinct], arrived in Tehran. The main objective of the delegation was to deliver a message from Sekou Toure to Khamene'i. The letter was handed to President Khamene'i who said that he would reply to it later. During the talks the president reiterated to members of the delegation that we did not start the war, that it was Iraq which started it and that [words indistinct]. The president also stated that we want peace, but a peace which would embrace all our conditions and abused rights.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have already welcomed to some extent the missions which claim their readiness to mediate, to seek settlement. However, we reiterate our own conditions. I believe the least such visits by these gentlemen and missions can do is to familiarize themselves with facts in Iran, divorced from the poisonous propaganda climate launched against us by imperialist media outside Iran. For example, when I was talking to the foreign minister of Senegal in our automobile and he heard from me quite clearly which sectors of our territory are still being controlled by the Iraqis, he expressed surprise. He then asked why the Iraqis were claiming that they were not in control of any areas in our territory. Well, my response was simply this: They are lying. At any rate, these missions visit our country and, at least, become better acquainted with the true nature of the situation. On the other hand, we have always -- including the time when the late Raja'i was in power -- received these missions. However, we have never abandoned our terms and have no intention of doing so now. [end recording]

Further Details

GF241630 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct 24, IRNA -- The Islamic Republic of Iran would welcome all peace missions but only seeks a just peace, announced Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati this morning.

The foreign minister said Iran will continue its defence until all her terms are met by the aggressor, and that the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) peace mission which came here yesterday had nothing new to suggest to Iran.

Their mission, continued Velayati, aimed at submitting to President Khamene'i a message from the Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure. President Khamene'i outlined the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said Iran had never been a belligerent country. Rather, war had been imposed upon her by the Iraqi regime which led to the invasion of our land. He said the president had told the mission that Iran sought rectification of her trampled rights.

Responding to foreign claims that Iran did not accept peace, Velayati said such propaganda aimed at justifying Iraqi aggressions against Iran.

Such media, he added, are instruments of news imperialism, and had been serving Iraq since the start of its imposed war on Iran, further saying that while the Ba'thist aggressors of Iraq were occupying our territory and bombing our civilians, still such media labelled Iran the bellicose. The U.S. and its lackeys' support for Iraq and their attacks against us is a prima facie proof of Iran's righteous stand in the war, noted Velayati.

He said now that the superpower-dependent media were crying that Iran was the war seeking party, Iraq has been holding hundreds of kilometers of our land and that Iraq's declaration of its retreat from Iranian territory was a mere lie which Iran denies categorically.

Speaking on Iraqi regime's announcement of retreating to international borders, the foreign minister said they were borders concocted by Iraq, but in fact they all belong to Iran ever since time immemorial.

He said the two year war experience has taught Iran that the path it has been traversing has been quite correct in attaining Iran's due rights, for Iran acts according to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the backing of the Iranian populace against the Iraqi regime.

He said no one would be concerned about Iran's rights if Iran did not struggle for her rights herself.

Reiterating that Iran was never an expansionist country, he said Iran was only defending herself.

Referring to the Security Council's call for an end to the war, Velayati said Iran did not need anyone's permission to repel the aggression against her and that these sorts of [words indistinct] not accomplish anything [words indistinct] justice; otherwise, he added, the Zionist regime would have existed.

On Olof Palme and Sekou Toure's trip to Iran to mediate the war, Velayati said they were welcome to come to Iran and that Iran would inform them of her rightful stands in the war. He said Iran would have to take a wait and see policy vis-a-vis those trips.

Mission Departs for Jidda

GF231259 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The committee formed by the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] left Tehran for Jidda today after holding talks with Iranian officials.

The mission, which is led by Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse, arrived in Tehran today and met with President 'Ali Khamene'i and handed him a message from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The committee, which was formed to study the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic, held talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The ICO committee is visiting Tehran for the ninth time despite the failure of its endeavors in the past.

In their meetings with various delegations studying the imposed war, officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have rejected any imposed peace [sulh] and emphasized the need to fully meet the Iranian conditions for ending the war.

Response Expected in 2-3 Days

GF241846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1835 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 24 Oct (WAKH) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], has announced that the official Iranian reply to the proposals of the ICO committee will be received in 2 or 3 days.

In a statement to SPA he expressed the hope that Iran will be responsive to the committee's efforts to establish peace and end the war between the two Muslim countries.

The Islamic committee visited Tehran and Baghdad yesterday in an attempt to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

RAFSANJANI SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD221750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Today, the first Friday of Muharram, millions of our compatriots took part in Friday prayers. The Muslim people of Tehran also took part in Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the ad interim Friday imam of Tehran.

In the second sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani analyzed current issues and politico-economic issues of the Islamic revolution. While condemning the hypocrites for martyring Ayatollah Ashrafi-Esfahani, the fourth martyr of the niche, the ad interim Friday imam of Tehran said: This is another mistake made by the counterrevolution, because it is certain that the revolutionary nation of Iran will never forgive those who commit such crimes. Even if we have no value, we will be satisfied with ourselves when our blood can feed the wrath of the nation against the United States and counterrevolutionaries. At this point I would like to pay tribute to this martyr on behalf of the imam, the combatants and the Hezbollahi people.

The ad interim Friday imam of Tehran added: We believe that this revolution is one of the fruits of the Karbala' movement and its martyrs. At this point I would like to talk about the record and achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the world and in Iran.

Commenting on the political (?achievements) of the revolution, he said: The achievements of the revolution in the world and in history are like miracles; from the sociopolitical viewpoint the first step was the eradication of the Pahlavi regime. You saw how many forces were deployed in Lebanon from every faction, and eventually the Phalangist were able to commit such atrocities. Think of Iran and its importance to the world and Western imperialism; then you can understand its greatness for eradicating the shah after 50 years of Pahlavi reign.

From the viewpoint of struggle against the United States, the achievement was very great indeed. Those servants of the United States and Zionism and what happened to the den of espionage. [sentence as heard] The students succeeded in achieving something that even today no other country would dare try. Others dare not look inside a U.S. Embassy when they pass in front of it, but we were able to humiliate them by taking them (?prisoners).

Commenting on the issue of democracy and freedom, Mr Hashemi said: I say it decisively and I defend my words everywhere, that real democracy exists in Iran alone. The people in Iran are under the influence of the clergy and vote because of their confidence in them. The people voted for this republic with no fear at all. You know that no one forced you to vote, not even once. We saw that following Bani-Sadr's collapse Mr Khamene'i gained 16-17 million votes. How many votes were cast by the people to elect Majlis deputies? Of course, the most dominant factor is the imam; and if he says today: Vote for clerical rule, then more than 99 percent of the people will vote for it.

Why then do some people say that there is no democracy? For instance, the leftist and rightist minigroups had permission to hold meetings, they had their own newspapers, and they had so many members. We would have given them freedom if they had wanted to be involved in politics. They wanted to have a share by sophistry, but they did not gain enough votes, so they used to boycott elections. You [counterrevolutionaries] are insulting because all the people want to vote. Be satisfied with what you have. At the time when the people were busy fighting against the shah, they were collecting arms. They occupied hotels, offices and 170 rooms of Tehran University. Democracy does not mean granting permission to a small minigroup to rule the majority; that is not right. The Mafia and other gangsters in the United States have more members. Some four or five young people, some of whom had prison records, entertained such extremely unreasonable expectations. Addressing the minigroups, he said: We were in prison with you; you were asked to come and cooperate with us, but you (?refused).

Referring to terrorism, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: It is terrorism which causes us to cut links; otherwise, all the responsible authorities were with the people. We never intended it, rather we were forced to sit in bulletproof cars in order to be able to safeguard the revolution and its gains. If we do not sit in such cars, the people will force us to do so.

He added: Who is the object of suppression? The terrorists and those who plant bombs and blow up the niche of Friday prayers. What can we do with such persons? Of course, some people regard them as their friends and children, and still we do not know how close the connection is between them. What can we do? There is a lack of freedom, but only for those who do not believe in Islam and clerical rule. We have no right to grant freedom to criminals who issue circulars, to communists and to those who do not believe in hell, punishment and reward in the other world, Islam and clerical rule.

The ad interim Friday imam of Tehran continued his sermons by referring to the economic issues of the revolution: The economic achievements of the Islamic Republic are more than the political achievements. What we have done economically for the country and the region in the last 4 years is more than what was done in the last 50 years. For instance, before the victory of the revolution the shah was producing 6 million barrels of oil daily and was exporting more than 5 million. But since we came, by exploiting other (?undiminishing) resources, we have been able to produce less than 1 million barrels daily. Later we produced 2 million barrels, and after the war began we have been producing a daily average of 1 million barrels. But the price is more than three times the previous price. Of course, the price of the oil is still half the price that we plan to charge in the future. Today Qatar, Libya, Venezuela and Indonesia should be grateful to us because with the Iranian revolution the price of oil increased threefold.

In the last 4 years we have saved more than 4 million barrels of oil daily. So we have postponed the date of exhaustion of our oil resources from 25 to 100 years, that is, four to five future generations of our country have been ensured oil resources. Of course, at that time the country may no longer need oil.

Naturally, this great economic service requires some harship, and it is acceptable if we reduce our expectations of luxury. There are those who might say you brought nothing but shortages. I must say that we cannot be like Saudi Arabia. We cannot behave like the shah who was still unsuccessful because he was against religion. And our people have preferred to choose the next world.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani continued this economic discussion by saying:

[Begin recording] Despite the war and despite the high expenses of the war budget -- something which the shah's regime never had to bear -- today our foreign currency reserves are much higher than the day the war started. Today, because of the very right, sagacious and efficient policy of the revolutionary and Muslim government and the hard-working, committed ministers, we have been able to increase our foreign currency reserves. Even if we stop exporting oil, our country can continue its economic life for a long time. And our foreign currency reserves continue to incease daily. If this is not a miracle, what is? We are a nation in a state of war, fighting against terrorism and sabotage, a nation challenging economic sanctions; there is pressure in our oil resources.

The U.S. AWACS, their other military (?resources), Iraq's (?rockets), the advanced French Exocet missiles, and the Soviet (?SKB) missiles have been employed to destroy our oil resources. We live under the shadow of these missiles and these crimes, that is, the latest in war technology is placed at the disposal of Iraq in order to bar our way. But we are protecting our ports, exporting our oil and safeguarding our foreign currency resources.

Today the same people who subjected us to an economic embargo are asking us to buy their goods. We are dictating our terms to them; we can choose. Today the economic problems that the West and Europe are facing are much worse than those facing the Third World. Steel prices are falling in the world. Mineral prices have fallen. Unemployment is creating a crisis.

We have increased our energy production since last year. That is, if we were producing 3,000 megawatts last year, we have increased the figure by more than 23 percent this year. It is no joke: Our efficient government and the hard-working Hezbollahi, members of the reconstruction crusade, and other active forces have worked day and night for this country to produce energy in war conditions, under an economic embargom, without the Abadan oil refinery and without liquid petroleum gas.

If they had not, we would have had to close down half of our energy sources. Everything is working, and they are managing well; our factories are working.

As for agricultural products, this year we have purchased more than 1 million tons of wheat to date -- that is, more than 200,000 tons compared with last year. Our fisheries' output has inceased 100 percent. Livestock production is improving, and we have nearly reached self-sufficiency in poultry production. And all this has been achieved in a state of war, when we have to bear with 2 million war refugees, more than 1 million Afghans and more than 100,000 Iraqis, and when many of our active forces are engaged on the battle-fronts and behind battlelines. You are aware that at least one tenth of this country's resources are used in the war. The same percentage of our currency reserves is also used for the same purchase. If this is not a miracle, what is?

Iraq did not have to bear with war refugees. The port of 'Aqabah and the Saudi ports were open to it. It was using Turkish territory. It had all these, the United States, France and the Soviet Union -- all were helping it. Nevertheless, it has reached this miserable state. Our people are working hard to build and safeguard their country. [end recording]

Sermon on War

GF221140 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0940 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Friday Arabic sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran University -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon all Arab brothers and sisters in Iran and everywhere. The protectors of the Iraqi Ba'thists, the imperialists and the Zionists, are nowadays seeking -- through their rabid propaganda trumpets -- to depict the Islamic Republic of Iran as a country that wants war, and depict the Iraqi Ba'thist regime as a flexible regime that seeks reconciliation [sulh] and peace. These efforts are supported by oil revenues controlled by Arab reactionaries. We do not expect any good from pompous establishments that spread lies and falsehood. However, we expect the deprived peoples of the world and the people who seek truth and Muslims who are ready to follow the Koran's clear injunction which says: "Give good tidings to my servants who listen to the word and follow the fairest of it [Koranic verse]," to pause for one moment and think of what happened in Iran and Iraq during the past 2 years. Let them judge and let others witness their judgment.

Twenty-five months ago, following about 300 incidents of aggression from the land and the air against us, Saddam launched an all-out ground, sea and air attack against our young Islamic Republic. At the time our forces were not fully coordinated. Saddam and his army succeeded in advancing 90 km inside our territory and occupied 10 cities and 1,200 villages. He made about 2 million of our people homeless, destroyed factories and looted their machinery and equipment, robbed all the money of the million people he rendered homeless, scorched thousands of acres of arable land and orchards, destroyed many big and small dams, destroyed hundreds of kilometers of roads, railwaylines and bridges and wreaked devastation in a number of ports, government departments, hospitals and schools. He also destroyed the great Abadan refinery which used to refine 600,000 barrels of oil a day. He also burned oil wells and oil pipelines and power cables. He killed thousands of our unarmed and innocent people and captured thousands more.

As soon as we managed to organize our forces and resist the advance of the Ba'thist forces and began to deal them blows in order to drive them out of our land Saddam and his protectors sought to harp on the tune of peace. Their objective is to remain on our land and exhaust our people with protracted and useless negotiations and achieve their vile objectives, and subsequently to topple the Islamic Republic and divide our country and establish an Arab government in Khuzestan under the protection of Saddam -- if they can.

Brothers, we have declared our clear conditions from the first days of the war to those who came on mediation missions. We received all those who have come to mediate: Envoys of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned countries and friendly and neutral countries. We continue to stand by our same conditions. These conditions are: the withdrawal of the occupying forces, the payment of reparations to the victims; the punishment of the aggressor; the return of Iraqi deportees to their homeland.

Iraq did not want to succumb to right and justice. It is falsely talking about reconciliation and peace, and is falsely claiming that it has withdrawn from our territory while its forces continue to occupy Naftshahr and have been looting the oil from its oil wells for the past 2 years and continue to occupy many of our strategic heights.

We declare frankly, brothers, we declare frankly and clearly that we want peace, but we want a real peace on the conditions of the realization of just rights. If they should refuse to succumb to justice, we have no way other than to resort to force to repulse injustice and gain our rights. We view this as one of our Islamic and humane duties.

Peace be upon those who follow the right path. "When the help of God and victory come and you see people entering God's religion in throngs, then proclaim the praise of your Lord, and seek His forgiveness, for He is forgiving." [Koranic verse] Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you. [chants]

RAFSANJANI ON SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS, IRAQIS

LD221212 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 22 Oct 82

["Rafsanjani: U.N. an Instrument of World Aggressors" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Oct 22, IRNA -- The connection between the counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan Province, and Iraq is about to be severed completely, announced Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Supreme Defence Council, last night.

He said that the communication lines and the links between the two were being discovered everyday by the forces of the Islamic Republic in various regions of Kordestan and West Azarbayjan Provinces.

Among the important regions which the Iranian forces had captured, he added, was Mirabad, a region near Sar Dasht in West Azarbayjan Province where the French press had interviewed the counterrevolutionaries and the European television networks had raised a hue and cry over it, calling it a region "liberated by the Kurds."

The most important fact in the purging operation there, he went on to say, was the joy of the Kurdish people over the successes of the armed forces and the Islamic revolutionary guards. He said that various facilities were being provided for the people in the liberated areas.

Speaking on the aftermath of the recent "Muslim ibn 'Aqil" operation, the imam's representative in the SDC said Iran advanced two kms inside Iraqi territory, gaining some 30 square kms of their land, in addition to liberating 150 square kms of Iranian territory, including strategic heights previously in Iraqi occupation.

He said Iranian combatants were able to disperse the Iraqi forces in a large plateau, making defence very problematic for Iraq, since Iran was attacking from positions on the top of the mountain, and Iraq had to defend itself in a wide plateau.

He said that some 4,000 Iraqi forces had either been taken as prisoners of war, killed, wounded or escaped. He added that Iran had captured the Dole Sharif and Kaneh Sang border posts inside Iraq, forcing Iraq to open new fronts in that area.

Speaking on the Iraqi losses in that operation, Rafsanjani said that Iran had destroyed 79 tanks and personnel carriers, including some T-72 tanks, 20 vehicles, 3 bulldozers and loaders [words indistinct] katyushas, and 8 munitions depots.

80 percent of the 421st Brigade of the Iraqi 12th Division, two battalions from the 14th Brigade stationed in the 9th Division and another battalion from the same brigade had been destroyed as well, Rafsanjani said.

Also 70 percent of two battalions of the 418th Brigade, the First and Second Battalions of the 19th Brigade of the 7th Division were completely destroyed, one of them after being re-strengthened, he added.

Rafsanjani added that three commando battalions from the Seventh Brigade and 70 percent of the 155th Battalion of the Third Brigade were destroyed and 20 percent of the forces of the 39th Brigade's two battalions were either killed or wounded and the rest fled the scene of the battle. Also 50 percent of the 59th Brigade's 17th Battalion was destroyed and a commando company from the 8th Division was also crushed.

Commenting on the war spoils Iran had seized in the operation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani disclosed them as follows: six tanks, including one T-72 model, six personnel carriers, one sophisticated radar equipment, one artillery detector, three D-8 loaders and bulldozers, 30 vehicles, three long-range binocular-equipped 100-mm cannons, one 122-mm cannon, four antiaircraft guns, three 57-mm anti-aircraft guns, four 106-mm guns, one earth digger, 50 short and long-range wireless equipment, eight telescopic cameras, three Milan missiles which were promptly used against the Iraqi tanks, some 60 and 82 mm artillery pieces with their ammunition, 4000 anti-tank mines, 170,000 antipersonnel mines which were all cleared from the area, a great amount of ammunition rounds sufficient for Iran's next operation, a great number of light arms and RPG-7's, and nine Dushka machine guns.

He said 270 Iraqi soldiers had been taken captive, including high-ranking officers. He also added that Iranian casualties had been very little in the operation.

Rafsanjani then said that Iran deployed the fact that the U.N. had fallen as an instrument in the hands of the world aggressors, helping realise the colonialist aims of the superpowers and therefore creating a great amount of suspicion. He was referring to an amendment in a resolution passed by the U.S. General Assembly in which "Iraq's interest in enacting U.N. resolutions" was welcomed. The resolution was submitted on behalf of Antigua, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Djibouti, the UAE, Guyana, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Amman [as received], Qatar, Sudan, and the Arab Democratic Republic of Yemen, calling for a cease-fire in the Iraqi imposed war and asking the two countries to return to international borders.

He said that none of the international organisations had issued resolutions in protest against Iraq for inflicting such great aggressions upon Iran, but they had time and again appreciated Iraq's so-called peaceful moves, which were nothing but to deceive the people of the world at a time when it was still exploiting Iranian oil wells in the western border city of Naftshahr.

Concerning the traffic of good will delegations coming to Iran, Rafsanjani added that they were aimed at forcing Iran to submit to unjust terms but instead had made Iran more determined in her rightful stand.

He said Iran did not want the U.N. to lose its remaining halflife at present for nothing. He called on those international organisations to allow things to take their natural course so that the wronged people could attain their due rights.

Speaking on the Zionist regime's envoy to the U.S. and his slanders on Iran's "purchase of arms from Israel," he said that the Zionist regime was in a great fury over Iran's recent announcement in making moves aimed at ousting her from international organisations and therefore he said that her recent statement was a response to Iran's actions.

He added that Iran and some other Muslim countries could very easily pay the U.S. share in the international organizations, which the U.S. had threatened to withdraw in case the Zionist regime was banned from those bodies.

He said Iran was capable of putting an end to U.S. wickedness in those bodies.

He concluded by saying that it was a known fact to the world that Iran was the vanguard among the countries opposing the U.S. and the Zionist regime, and that Iran had no need to defend itself in the face of allegations made by the Zionist regime which were an effort to distort the image of the Islamic Republic in the world.

GUARDS REPORT PENETRATION OPERATION ON SUMAR AXIS

LD242156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The valiant Islamic forces, continuing the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Operation, penetrated inside Iraqi territory along the Sumar axis, killed more than 60 Iraqi Ba'thists and took many prisoners.

On the basis of a report by the Islamic Revolution Corps headquarters, in the course of these successful operations a considerable quantity of medium and light weapons, one munition dump, one vehicle carrying ammunition and over 12 enemy trenches were set ablaze and destroyed, with the victorious Islamic troops capturing considerable booty.

Moreover, following some artillery fire one enemy military installation on the outskirts of Mandali in Iraq was smashed and set ablaze.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 1,087-1,089

1,087: 22 Oct Report

LD221814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Communique No 1,087 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the self-sacrifices of the combatants of the revolution in fighting the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries are brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

Yesterday exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on the country's western fronts. On each of these fronts in this region, the Islamic combatants continued their ceaseless fight to annihilate the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors and defended their positions and entrenchments. At 1130 on 19 October the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran downed a helicopter of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in (?Paveh) border zone. Our combatants also succeeded in destroying one tank and two observation posts of the Iraqi forces, killing or wounding several of their personnel.

On the southern fronts, the victorious Islamic combatants defended their positions and returned enemy fire, inflicting some damage on enemy positions. On the Abadan (?fronts), the heroes of the gendarmerie returned fire on Saddamist positions, destroying several of their foxholes and trenches and killing several enemy soldiers.

The (?sinful) mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq fired with artillery and heavy-weapon on Abadan and Khorramshahr, damaging part of a mosque, a [word indistinct] and several other (?villages) of Abadan and injuring one person.

On (?17 October) several aggressive aircraft of the Iraqi Armed Forces tried to violate our country's airspace in the west and south, but they were forced to flee by the tactical moves of the fighter planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the fire of the air defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

1,088: 23 Oct Report

LD231754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Communique No 1,088 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, in the field of operations in the west of the country exchanges of heavy-weapon fire continued and our forces defended the positions under their control. As a result of our combatants' fire on enemy positions, 5 tanks and vehicles and 1 130-mm fieldgun belonging to the Saddamist army in this region were destroyed and at least 60 Iraqi military personnel were killed or wounded. Also, three personnel vehicles and an ammunition depot on one of the western fronts of the country were destroyed by our forces and one of the Saddamist supply points was set on fire.

In the southern operational region, the activities of the enemy armored and infantry units was kept under check by our forces and the fire of our heroic forces stopped the activities and movement of enemy engineering units in this region. During the past 24 hours, exchanges of fire continued along the shores of the Arvand Rud and our combatants opened fire on the Saddamist positions on the other side of the river, thus disrupting enemy activities and stopping their movements.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr regions, the forces of Islam returned enemy fire and destroyed several enemy trenches and foxholes together with the personnel stationed in them.

Yesterday, enemy mortar fire on Abadan destroyed a house, wounded one of our compatriots and set fire to two buildings.

On 20 and 21 October, 26 of our combative brothers were martyred and by shedding their pure blood they honored the heritage of Seyyed as-Shohada, Hoseyn, son of 'Ali, peace be upon him.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

1,089: 24 Oct Report

LD241832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Communique No 1,089 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here follows the situation on the battlefronts for the information of our dear compatriots:

Fighting and exchange of fire continued yesterday on most western fronts. However, the Sumar area witnessed a more intense exchange of fire. During a series of strike operations on one of the fronts of the western sector, the self-sacrificing members of the Revolutionary Corps succeeded in killing a great many Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and causing damage to their positions and equipment.

At 2000 on 21 October, Islamic combatants composed of the personnel of the ground forces, gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps, infiltrated the defensive positions of the Iraqi forces in Mehran region and with the aid of the ground forces artillery destroyed nearly 25 trenches. They also set ablaze 1 enemy munition dump and killed more than 50 Iraqi mercenaries.

While controlling the Iraqi forces and defending their positions in the southern fronts, the Islamic combatants returned the enemy fire and, having silenced their fire, caused some losses and damage to the enemy.

On the Abadan front, the gendarmerie fighters as well as other combatants stationed in the region killed a number of the Iraqi forces on the other side of the Arvand rud and destroyed a great many Iraqi trenches. They also prevented the movements of Iraqi vehicles along the Al-Faw-Basra axis.

Yesterday, parts of Abadan were brought under heavy enemy artillery fire. As a result, three houses were destroyed and one person was wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SUCCESSES AGAINST 'MERCENARIES' IN WEST NOTED

LD232006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Communique issued by the Hamzeh Seyyed as-Shohada base -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the leader of the Islamic revolution, the commander in chief, imam of the umma', the dear Khomeyni.

Greetings to the brave umma' of Islam and continue their fight against world oppressors by their sacrifices and who defend the victorious Islamic revolution. Blessings to the souls of all martyrs of the Islamic revolution who, inspired by the pure blood of the lord of the martyrs, Imam Hoseyn -- peace be upon him and on his followers -- bravely defended the dear Islam and sacrificed their lives.

A part of the operations carried out in the western parts of our Islamic land by the courageous combatants of Islam in their battle against mercenaries subservient to the East and West is brought to the attention of the heroic and martyr-nurturing umma'.

Yesterday, following the liberation of western regions of the country from the filthy presence of illegally armed assailants by the victorious combatants of the corps of Islam comprised of the heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the selfless Guards Corps and the Mobilization of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Muslim Kurdish tribesmen, purged more than 8 km of the important and strategic Piranshahr-Sar Dasht axis in a successful operation.

In this operation the important heights of (Kuh Kapar) and (?Sar Anavan) as well as six villages used by the counterrevolution as bases in the region were cleansed from the presence of elements loyal to the criminal America. Having suffered considerable casualties and damages, the counterrevolutionaries who were subservient to the East and the West, fled.

Counterrevolutionary base in the (?Alavan) region was also crushed. In these operations, a large number of the enemies of Islam were killed and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was seized by our combatants. The forces of Islam did not suffer any casualties.

In another successful operation carried out yesterday by the combatants of the army of Islam on the Sanandaj-Marivan axis, the [word indistinct] heights (?on the Kuh-e Khazineh level) and the village of (?Gilan) were purged of the presence of counterrevolutionaires subservient to world oppression. In these operations a number of mercenary elements were killed and others were wounded.

In a confrontation on the Miando' ab-Bukan-Mahabad axis between the selfless combatants of the army of Islam on one side and the subservient counterrevolutionaries on the other, the pro-American mercenaries left behind more than 10 dead and fled. One of the leaders of the armed assailants was among those killed. In this confrontation several arms and some of the documents belonging to the counterrevolutionaries were captured by the forces of Islam.

It is worth noting that in spite of extended propaganda by the counterrevolutionaries and the lies of the imperialist media regarding support extended by the Muslim Kurdish people to the illegally armed groups, the Muslim and deprived people of [word indistinct] village and other purged areas who had had enough of the fighting and cruelty of the counter-revolutionary groups, welcomed the arrival of the brave combatants of Islam, chanting "God is great" and other slogans of unity.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed as-Shohada base, the command base of the joint operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps